will lose us many votes, but we expect to give better account of ourselves in November, when we shall have the single issue before us. DIMSDALE.

NATIONAL ERA.-The Free Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin, which met at Wau-kesha July 20th, and at Milwaukie on the 7th of September, requested the National Era to publish its proceedings, which were quite brief. It devotes six lines and a half to an account of it. We don't publish all the speeches made at our State Conventions, as they do in Massachusetts and in some other States, but we have some men here who keep thinking, and will be some men here wand by.
able to speak by and by.
Wisconsin Free Democrat.

We published the telegraphic report of the Convention, which was all that we could find. We looked out for the full report, but were not able to lay our hand upon it, till it was out of season. Our friend of the Free Democrat will acquit us of intentional neglect. We have tried to give some idea in our columns of the movements generally of our Free Soil friends, but fear we have poorly succeeded. As to the character of the Free Democrats of Wisconsin. the excellent representatives they have sent to Congress show what that is.

THE ELECTIONS

On Tuesday, 12th instant, elections for Congressmen and State officers took place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The official returns have not all been received, but sufficient to show that the Democratic candidates generally were successful.

Pennsylvania. - The Congressmen elected are as follows:

1st district, T. B. Florence, Democrat; 2d, J. R. Chandler, Whig; 3d, J. Robins, jr., Democrat; 4th, W. W. Witte, Democrat; 5th, J. McNair, Democrat; 6th, W. Everhard, Whig; 7th, S. A. Bridges, Democrat; 8th, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Democrat; 9th, I. E. Heister, Whig; 10th, N. Middlesworth, Whig; 11th, C. W. Straub, Democrat; 12th, H. B. Wright, Democrat; 13th, A. Packer, Democrat; 14th, G. A. Grow, Democrat; 15th, James Gamble, Democrat; 16th, Wm. H. Kurtz, Democrat; 17th, S. L. Russell, Whig; 18th, Dr. J. Mc-Culloch, Whig; 19th, A. Drum, Democrat; 20th, J. L. Dawson, Democrat; 21st, David Ritchie, Whig; 22d, T. M. Howe, Whig; 23d, J. Allison, Whig; 24th, C. B. Curtis, Demo-crat; 25th, Gen. J. Dick, Whig.

The majority for Woodward, as Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hopkins, as Canal Commissioner, will, it is thought, not fall short of The next Senate stands, 17 Whigs, 15 Dem-

ocrats, and 1 Native : and the House of Representatives, 56 Whigs, 76 Democrats, 1 Native.

Ohio.-The returns from this State indicate gains for the Whigs over the vote of last year. The State has been re-districted for the election of Congressmen since the election of 1850. Returns for Supreme Judge, from fifty-three counties, most of them official, show the following result, as compared with the Governor's election of last year, when the Democratic candidate was elected by a majority of 26,080. In five counties, the vote is about the same

as it was last year. In thirty-eight counties, the Whig gain is

In ten counties, the Democratic gain is 663. This leaves the net Whig gain, in the fiftythree counties heard from, at 10,427. There are still thirty-two counties to hear from:

The Congressional delegation is believed to stand, 12 Democrats, 7 Whigs, 2 Free-Soilers. In relation to the election in Ohio, the New York Evening Post remarks :

parent, from the returns, distinctive Free-Soilers have exhibited a degree of strength not previously expected. Their vote will be considerably larger than they have polled at any other election since 1848, and their ranks have been swelled by accessions from both of the larger parties.

-which voted in 1848. "In Geauga county—which voted in 1848, Cass 921, Taylor 872, Van Buren 1,333—the Free-Soilers have elected their county ticket over a coalition of Whigs and Democrats. "In the Cleveland Congressional district, Edward Wade, the Free Soil candidate, has more than thirteen hundred majority over his highest competitor. In the Ashtabula district, Joshua R. Giddings has about five hundred ma-

Indiana .- In 40 counties, Wright, Democrat, for Governor, gains 4,824, over his vote in 1849, and is elected by at least 20,000 majori ty. The rest of the ticket is about 3,000 behind Wright. The majority in the State for Wright in 1849 was 9,778. The Legislature is largely Democratic. The following Democrats are elected to Congress:
1st district, S. Miller; 2d, W. H. English

3d, *C. Dunham : 4th, J. H. Lane; 5th, *T. A. Hendricks; 6th, *J. G. Davis; 7th, *D. Mace 8th, N. Eddy: 9th, E. M. Chamberlain; 10th, A. J. Harlan.

The Whigs have elected only one, S. W. Parker, in the 5th district. They have two in the present Congress. [The persons thus marked * are members of the present Congress.

Florida.-In 18 counties of Florida the vote stands for Governor, Broome, Dem., 1,458; Ward, Whig, 1,352. For Congress, Maxwell, Dem. 1,434; Cabell, Whig, 1,340. The counties to be heard from gave 293 Whig majority in 1848. The contest is close, and the majority will hardly be 50 either way.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

A telegraphic despatch from Wilmington (N.C.) communicates the following returns of the election held in Florida last week, for Governor, member of Congress, Legislature, &c.

	Governor		Congress	
	Vard, W.	Broome D.	Cabell, W	Maxwell
Leon	347	376	332	394
Wakull	a 182	127	164	151
Duvall	66		58	
Orange	15	-	15	
Columb	ia 30		40	
Monroe	74	154	66	160
Jefferson	n —	125		115
Marion	-	26		6
Gadsder	- 0	66		16
St. John	's —	44		47
Putnam	69	- 40	69	39
	-			-
783		958	744	938
		783	15.5.51	744

Broome's majority 175 Max'ell's maj. 194 In 1848 the above counties gave a Whig majority of 52; so that there is, so far, a Demo cratic gain of 225 for Governor, and 246 for

The counties still to hear from gave a Whig majority of 447 in 1848. nig gains are reported in Nassau, St. Lucie and Hamilton counties. A Democratic gain is

reported in Madison county. The result as to Congress and Governor is still in doubt, both parties claiming the election of their candidates. The Legislature will

doubtless be Democratic on joint ballot. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- The steamer Arctic

arrived this evening, bringing Liverpool dates of the 6th instant, and 160 passengers.

The ship Mobile, of Baltimore, Capt. Tarbox, which left Liverpool for New Orleans, with 63 passengers, and a crew of 23, was to-tally last on the night of the 30th, on Arklow Bank, on the Irish coast, by the careless steer-ing of the second mate. All hands, except 9, perished, and the ship went to pieces. C. Wyatt, John Dolstem, John Brune, and John sbane, were among the survivors.

Kossuth was living privately at Brompton, London. Lenomy, his ex-secretary, had been expelled from Malta.

It was rumored that Lord Fitzroy Somerset had been appointed Governor of India.

The potato crop in Ireland was an average one

Walter Logan & Co., a London house enga ged in the South American irade, has suspended. Great activity prevailed in the dock yards at

It was rumored that the French Ministry claiming the Empire.

damaging the city.

There had been a panic in the Vienna Exchange, in consequence of the vast expendi-

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: At the late Commencement of the Franklin College, State of Ohio, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Covenanters, of the city of Cincinnati-a literary honor in this instance well deserved and norably bestowed.

At the same time, (the 22d ultimo,) and by the same institution, the same degree was conferred upon the Rev. ANDREW SPRATT, a distinguished Presbyterian minister in Ireland. If the Franklin College continue to make such selections for the Doctorate of Divinity, it will deserve and receive the patronage of the

discerning friends of literature and science. Please. Dr. Bailey, to insert this in your valnable paper, as a piece of literary news, with-out my name, and you will oblige a host of our Free Soil friends, who are well acquainted with Dr. Wilson, as one who has taken a prominent stand in that cause, from the beginning.

For the National Era. AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

MR. EDITOR: The annexed extract from an autograph letter in my possession is interest-ing, both on account of the writer, and the opinions it expresses on the subject of the Higher Law. Yours, &c., WILLIAM JAY. To the Rev. Mr. Manning, of the College at Providence, Rhode Island.

"OLD JEWRY, 11 December, 1785. "I am happy to find you have reason to think

that, in process of time, the slavery of the Africans throughout the United States must be abolished; 'that the plan formed for peopling the new States does not admit of personal slavery; and as these are contiguous to those where it still obtains the owners of slaves will derive from them but little advantage, as stepping over the line will insure them their lib-This will surely be a desirable and happy effect; but yet I cannot help being jealous, lest the custom (which has for many years so shamefully prevailed in America) of taking up runaway slaves, and delivering them to their masters, for the sake of the advertised rewards, should still continue, if it is not prohibited by express laws, and a repeal of those by which it was wickedly encouraged; because use (even to a proverb) is second nature.- 1 Cor. xv, 33. The habitual sophistry of interested men is apt to darken the natural knowledge of good and evil in others, so that some persons perhaps (honest enough in other matters) may think there is no impropriety or dishonesty in stopping runaway slaves, and delivering them to their masters. I have therefore enclosed an argument on that subject, which I drew up many years ago, when I first began to vindicate the rights of poor negro slaves, against the established opinions of some great lawyers, (the Lords Hardwick, Talbot, Judge Blackstone, &c .:) and my endeavors, thank God! were not in vain, but proved in the end completely effectual to the enfranchisement of every slave (I mean every domestic or private slave) that touches English ground.

"I remain, with great esteem, dear sir, your obliged humble servant, "GRANVILLE SHARPE."

An argument in defence of those persons who think it their duty to PROTECT slaves that have escaped from their masters.

Though the Jews were permitted by the law of Moses, on account of the hardness of their hearts, to keep slaves, as I have remarked in my answer to the Rev. Mr. Thom; son on this subject, yet no inherent right of service can be implied from this permission, because when-ever the slave escaped, he was esteemed free, and it was absolutely unlawful for any men (who believed the Word of God) to deliver hi up to his master. See Deut. xxiii, 15, 16 servant who is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, among you, in that place which he shall choose," (that is, manifestly as a free man,) "in one of thy gates where it liketh him best: thou shalt not op-

be ever binding as the will of God, because the benevolent intention of it is apparent, and must ever remain the same; for which reason conclude that an action of trover cannot lie for a slave; and that no man can lawfully be prosecuted for protecting a negro, or any other slave whatever, that has escaped from his mas-ter, because that would be punishing a man for doing his indispensable duty, according to the laws of God; and if any law, custom, or precedent, should be alleged to the contrary, it must be rejected as null and void, because it is the maxim of the common law of England that the inferior law must give force to the superior—"man's laws to God's laws"—(Attorney General Noy's Maxims, p. 19;) and the learned author of the Doctor and the Student asserts that even statute law ought to be accounted null and void, if it is set forth contrary to the laws of God. "Etiam si aliquid statutum esse editum contra eos nullius vigoris in legit us Anglia censeri debet."-Chap. vi.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

If there is one political desire of my greater than another, it is, that the National Era might be read by every adult (male and female) in these United States, for the term of one year. I have no doubt whatever as to the result. The "consummation so devoutly to be wished for" would then have been accomplished. The pro-slavery sentiment of the North would disappear, like chaff before the wind; and the aggressive, arrogant spirit of the South would receive a rebuke at the hands of the long-suffering and long-insulted freemen of the North; which would not soon be forgotten. I defy any reasonable, reflecting and honest man, who may carefully peruse the weekly issues of the National Era for one year, to re-sist the clear, straightforward, truthful, and

argumentative language which weekly fills its The Press-that great engine of power and influence, which sways and in a great measure controls the political convictions of men-has heretofore been, and still is, for the most part, devoted to the toleration, protection, and maintenance of the "peculiar institution" of Slavery, and opposed to the cause of human liberty and the individual rights of man. The public mind has been deeply contaminated by the continuous streams which daily and weekly pour forth from the corrupt fountains of both the old parties. The rising indignation which irresistibly takes possession of us, when some new outrage is perpetrated, is smothered down by the ominous whispering of disunion. We are told that "severe prudence" requires that we should stifle, yea, crush, every humane emotion of our swelling bosoms, and that we should steel our hearts against the appeals and lamentations of suffering and oppressed humanity and why? Just because the "nationality of party" requires at our hands these fearful sacrifices upon the blood-stained altar of Slavery. The Whig and Democratic parties, not content with having drawn that dark curtain, the Fugitive Slave Act, over the hearts of the Ameri can people, have sought to anchor it there for-ever! by the adoption of their Baltimore re-solves. Not content with having trampled under foot the holiest aspirations of the human soul, by placing that disgraceful and infamous act upon the statute-book of the nation, they have, by their Baltimore resolves, menacingly said to us. Ye shall not even marging. Many said to us, Ye shall not even murmur. Many well-meaning and honest persons of the North are induced to acquiesce in and assent to the insolent demands of the Seuth, through dread of disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the country, by resistance to said demands. They admit frankly that the demands are unreasonable and unjust; they acknowledge that acqui-escence is humiliating; yet the fearful spectre of disunion paralyzes their will, and blights their manly independence. This state of mind results from two influences mainly; exalted

love of country on the one hand, and the want

of a thorough knowledge of facts and probabilities connected with the subject of disunion,

Constitution; in regard to the duties they owe the whole people.

XXI. That we inscribe to our banner, FREE XXI. That we inscribe to our banner, FREE XXI. community in which they live; and in regard to the ultimate consequences which must necessarily result from continued submission and ion. In my humble opinion, an uncorrupted Press constitutes the most effectual, speedy, and permanent means of accomplishing this object. Every individual possesses an in-fluence, which may and should be exerted in behalf of human liberty and the reformatory neasures which the circumstances of the times demand. The editor, however, possesses advantages over the private individual, which admit of no comparison. Take yourself as an illustration ; you talk to at least fifty thousands of individuals, for several hours weekly, throughout the year; and, what is of great advantage in enabling you to keep up the thread of your discourse, they are compelled to give attention until you are through, without inter-ruption! I would therefore earnestly urge upon all who feel a desire for the success of the prin-ciples and measures embodied in the platform of the Free Democracy, to exert themselves to the full extent of their means and opportunities, to secure the general dissemination of the National Era, and all other papers advocating kindred sentiments. Yours, truly, B. F. R.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPT-ED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Having assembled in National Convention as he delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and frestom against slavery ; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American peo-ple, putting our trust in God for the triumph ir cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declara-

tion of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are institu-ted among men to secure to all, those inalienable ights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creater, and of which none can be a prived by valid legis-

tion, except for crime.

II That the true mission of American Democcy is to maintain the liberties of the people the evereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of he Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fandamental principles of equal rights, strict instice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of lim-

ed powers, derived solely from the Constitution. and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and sgeuts of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to estab-lish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or fore the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish mon-srchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That slavery is a sin against God and crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its aboli-

VII. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repuguant to the Constitution, to the principles of he common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total re-

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is peal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the spe-cial interest of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five mil-lions of the State debt of Texes, and for the payment of five millions more and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menner, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a ground-less claim, and by their invasion of the sovereign-ty of the States and the liberties of the people through the ensement of an unjust oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and mixims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they

are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth, that slavery is sectional, and freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a por

tion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the oil is as sacred as their right to life itself.
XII That the public lands of the United States long to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the

ies, free of cost, to landless settlers. XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that in-land and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, sala-ries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Juited States, so far as may be consistent with

the prompt and efficient transaction of the public XIV. That river and harbor improvements when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the sever-al States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of ongress in the exercise of its consti-

tutional powers to provide for the same. XV That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and very attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners o' the soil among us ought

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to adninister its own concerns in such manner as may est secure the rights and promote the happines of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief re public of the world, to protest against and by all proper means to prevent the intervention of Kings nd Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Gov-

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the foot-

ng of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizeus of each State shall be entitled to all privi-leges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored sea-men of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faith-fully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of diffcul-

les by a resort to decisive arbitration. XX That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic on the other. How are we to correct this state of feeling? What is necessary to be done? They must be instructed in regard to the character of these demands upon the part of the edited procedure of the coarry out the requirements of the coarry out the requirement of the coarry out the requirements of the coarry out the requirement of the coarry out the requirem

Son, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN,

and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a truimphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate or the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION

Whereas we have assembled in Convention as union of freemen, for the sake of Freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of Free Labor against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil for a Free People :

And whereas the political Conventious recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the National party organizations hereto'ore existing, by nominating for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under slaveholding dictation, candidates, neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension without a sacrifice of consistency, duty, and self-respect:
And whereas the monitories, so made, fur-

nish the occasion and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the People, under the banners of Free Democracy, in a solemn and formal delura-tion of their independence of the Save Paner, and of their fixed determination to rescue the Federal Government from its control:

Resolved, therefore, That we the People here as

sembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first Declaration of Independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking flie guidance in our endeavor to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the NATIONAL PLATFORM OF FREE-DOM, in opposition to the Sectional Platform of Slavery.

Resolved, That Slavery in the several States in

his Union which recognise its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for which laws that Government are not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with Slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved. That the PROVISO OF JEFFER-SON, to prohibit the existence of Slavery, after 1800, in all the Territories of the United States Southern and Northern ; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784 for the Proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of Slavery the Northwestern Territory by the ORDI-NANCE OF 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress, and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the Nation, not to extend nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage Slavery

departed from, the Government ought to return. Resolved. That our fathers or tained the Const. tution of the United States, in order, among other great National objects, to establish justice, pro-mote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Government, which they crested, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or

and to this policy, which should never have been

roperty, without due leg-l process.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Con vention, Congress has no more power to make a SLAVE than to make a KING; no more power to institute or establish SLAVERY than to institute or establish a MONARCHY; no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE ITSELF FROM ALL RE-SPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXISTENCE OR CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY, WHEREVER THAT GOVERNMENT POSSESSES CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO LEGIS-LATE ON THAT SUBJECT, AND IS THUS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

Resolved, That the true, and, in the judgment of

this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of Slavery into territory now is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the

Slave Power has forced upon us, and to their de-mand for more Slave Territories, our calm but final answer is, no more Slave States and no more Slave Territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free, for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New World.

The resolution in regard to the Compros bill introduced into the United States Senate in 1848, and the resolution relating to Oregon, are And whereas it is due, not only to this occasion,

but to the who e people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of National policy-therefore, for the People; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the

abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election by the People of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improve-

ments, whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of National concern; and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses incurred in ma-king settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of resonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the copie, and should be granted in limited quanti-American People.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and pa-

triotism require the earliest practicable payment of the National debt; and that we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and to pay annual in-

Resolved. That we inscribe on our banner

BOR, AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant vic-

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRAT. IC CONVENTION, HELD JUNE 1, 1852.

place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

11. Resolved. That we regard this as a dis-

tinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever usue or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for

which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public oredulity.

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Conven-tion, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free rep-resentative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their inten-tions represent represent before the American tions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by hem when, on former occasions, in General Co vention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:
1. That the Federal Government is one of lim-

ited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpetient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2 That the Constitution does not confer upon

the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal im-3 That the Constitution does not con

thority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of in-dustry to the detriment of any other, or to cher-

ish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that ev-ery citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic

extinction of the public debt. 6. That Congress has no power to charter a Nation .! Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dan gerous to our republican in-ti-tutions and the liberties of the people, and calcu-

lated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to can did and practical men of all parties, their sound-ness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits 7. That the separation of the moneys of the

Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Govroment and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be

resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books. 9. Tast Congress has no power under the Con stitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every-thing appertaining to their own affairs, not pro-hibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of hibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others, made to induce Con gress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and per-manence of the Union, and ought not to be coun-tenanced by any friend of our political institu-

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of savery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by tives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fitelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy

or impair its efficiency.

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public

such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Vil. Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtoned thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domnation of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrup ing system of general internal imcovements. VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will

faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those rinciples as constituting one of the main foundaions of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import. IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon a'l the principles of patriotism and the laws of which every American citizen should have shown himsel; on the side of his country, and

either morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy." X. Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blesslican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and cou-

popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all mon-polics and exclusive legislation for the enefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the the full expansion of the energies and capacity of

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BALTIMORE WHIG CON-

VENTION. HELD JUNE 16, 1852. The Whigs of the United States, in Convenion assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for f-g-vernment and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the ollowing as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitu-tion, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held so cure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched

over as "the palladium of our liberties." III. That while struggling freedom, every where, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon fornot to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free insti-

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitu-tion, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their

self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers. V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just dis crimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is ex-pedient that Congress shall exercise that power mon defence or for the protection and faculty of com-merce with foreign nations or among the States, such improvements being, in every instance, na tional and general in their character.

parts of one system, alike necessary for the com-mon prosperity, pence, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutiona measures of each, are duties required by the individual welfare.
VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress

commonly known as the Compromise or Adjust-ment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whige of the United States as a final settle-ment, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experi-ence shall demonstrate the necessity of further rights and privilegs, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and the control of the requirement of the control of the control of the said, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. S. And be it further enacted, That the marriage the requirement of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation district and territorial courts, shall be paid of instructions.

The fortress at Tunis had blown up, severely our mutual and individual rights under the the better protection of the rights and interests of the Government, and for the gradual but certain tinue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, wherev settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Joun G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

n Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from instice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven

hundred and ninety-three, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the persons who have been or may hersafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States and who, in consequence of such appointment, are an horized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by acresting, imprisoning, or bailing, the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twentyfourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled " An act to establish the judicial ourts of the United S ates," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the supeior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint ommissioners to take acknowledgments and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for ich purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by 1.w upon commissioners appointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec 3 And be a further energy. That the circuit cours of the United States, and the superior

orts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reason able facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by

Sec 4 And be it further enacted. That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent ju-risdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Ter-ritories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory pro-f being made, and sought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we from service or labor, under the restrictions hereopposed to any law for the distribution of in contained, to the Stare or Territory from which

such persons may have e-caped or flet. Src 5. And he is further enacted. That it shall be the duty of all marshels and deputy marshels to obey and execute all warrants and precepts is sued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and should any marchal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when ten leved, or to use all proper means diligantly to execute the same, he shall, on con-viction thereof, he fined in the sum of one thoumotion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such murshil or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his castody un-der the provisions under this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official band to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the require-ments of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and

empowered, within their counties, respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as status of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be exin which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when

person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the such fugitive person, either by procuring a war-rant from some one of the courts, judges, or com-missioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or 1 y seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done with-out process, and by taking, or causing such per-son to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a sum-mary manuer; and upon swisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affiliavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certifi d by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or la-bor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforestid, and that said per-son escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certifi-cate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasona-ble force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and re-move such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive vor granted, to remove such fagitive to the State or Territory from which he e-caped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magis-

Skc 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or at-torney, or any person or persons lawfully assist-ing him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugi-tive from service or labor, either with or without rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully as-sisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, ney, or other person or persons legally authoris ed as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said of-fences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thou-saud dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction. If committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall of Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence

rest, custody, and delivery of the fagitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a comniseioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dol lars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the pre-cess to be issued by such commissioners, for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commission er as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commisioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by he officers of the courts of justice within the prop er district or county, as near as may be practica-ble, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such aiments by the final determination of such com mi-sioner or not.
Sec. 9 And be it further enacted, That upon af-

fi lavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issuid, that he has reason to approbe nd that such for gitive will be resourd by force from his or their poession before he can to taken beyond the limits tain such fugitive in his castoty, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby uthorized and required to employ so many per sons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, waite so employed, to receive the some compensation, and to be allowed the some expenses, as are now atlasted by law for transport ation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States Sec 10. And he it further snucted, That when any person held to service or lance in any State

or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape the efrom, the party to whom such ser vice or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in va-cation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon, the court shall cause a record to be malle of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with each convenient certainty as may be; and a tran script of such record, authenticated by the attest at on of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so scoping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by And upon the production by the aid party of other and further evidence, i necessary, either oral or by affi lavit, in addition what is contained in the said record, of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record may be issued by them in the lawful performance and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimof their respective duties; with authority to such | ant a certificate of his right to take any such per ize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which tuined shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfictory

proofs, competent in law HOWELL COBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate pro tempire

MILLARD FILLMORE ELECTORAL TICKETS IN SLAVE STATES -A correspondent writing from Snow Camp, North Carolina, October 13th, states that a Free Soil Convention will meet at New Salem, N. C., on the 18th, to form an electoral ticket for Halo

Approved, September 18, 1850.

and Julian. He adds, that it will receive a large vote. Again: George Rye, of Woodstock, Virginia sends us the following, as the Free Democratic Electoral ticket agreed on in that State. It is greatly to be regretted that our friends in these

FREE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR VIRGINIA. For President-John P. Hale, of New

Hampshire. For Vice President-George W. JULIAN, of Indiana. Electors for the State of Virginia-1st dis trict, S. M. Bell; 2d, Joseph Ludwick; 3d, Jos. Barr; 4th, Silas Munch; 5th, Dr. Levi Pitman,

6th, John T. Hottle; 7th, Moses Fravel; 8th,

Todd : 11th, David Hottle; 12th, John Gilman

Milton Hockman ; 9th, P. J. Pratt ; 10th,

13th, John Gleen; 14th, John Parkinson; 15th, Indiana Election .- We have a few returns from this State, which show that the Democrats have carried it by a very large majority.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSER EEPERS.

DURKER'S BAKING POWDER, adopted for families, hotels, bearding houses saids saloons, ships, &c. This is a cheaper and more economical and convenient articles for all kinds of baking than sods, cream tarter, or any other preparation in existence. And it is so infinitely superior to the old system of baking that no cook or housekeeper in creation will be without it, after giving it a fair trial. The very lightest, most tender and pa'atable biaseful, bread, cakes, pastry, &c., can be made in half the usual time whether the flour be of the best quanty or not, with this article.

cith this article
Sold by the principal Grocers and Druggists.
Principal Office and Manufactory at 139 Water street,
few York.
GEO. & THOS. PARKER, Wholesale Agence for the Dist. of Columbia.

PARLEYSCELEBRATED CABINET LIBRARY

Twenty Beautiful Volumes. Five Hundred Admirable Engravings. Nearly Seven Thousand Pages. BY HON. S. G. GOODRICH,

A gentleman who, as Peter Parley, has made his name a hunschold word in two hemispheres. Riographical Dipartment. Famous Men of Modern History of American Indiana. Cu-tome of American In-

Wonders of Geology. The Animal Kingdom

will find a comprehensive treasury of knowledge, while children of good capacities can easily understand these attractive volumes.

One of the objects of Mr. Goodrich was to make useful cubicets attractive. His plan has been to present general outlines and important and attractive points, leaving dult details to be acquired from text books, after the curiosity has become awasened. Every page of the Library is as in teresting as the best movel, and as the rame time tuil of valuable information. Those who open a volume will read, and all who read will gain knowledge.

Mr. Goodrich's admirable satisful asslecting and arranging the material fasts and principles of his subject may be illustrated by his Life of Washington and of Honaparte, in the first volume of the Cabinet which comprise, in two or three hours' reading, all that is essential in the corresponding works of Baneroft and Scott Whan its considered that Baneroft's Life of Washington, and Scott's Life of Napoleon, cost as much as Goodrich's whole Cabinet Library, and when the time and labor of reading are taken into the account, is will be obvious to avery intelligent reader, that the Library is a possession to be desired the covery family and school district in the land.

Plain cloth, red muslim, and sheep blue ing. it.
Published by GEORGE C. KAND, 3 Cornwith
W. J. REYNOLDS & CO., Boston; and for